



GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

Social Studies 30

January 1986

Alberta
EDUCATION

CURRICULUM

LB
3054
C2
D427
1986: Jan.

CURR HIST



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTÆNSIS

DUPLICATION OF THIS PAPER IN ANY MANNER OR ITS USE FOR
PURPOSES OTHER THAN THOSE AUTHORIZED AND SCHEDULED BY
ALBERTA EDUCATION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.

PART A – consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B – consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination.

The presiding examiner will collect the answer sheet and examination booklet for transmission to Alberta Education.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

All multiple-choice questions must be answered on the separate answer sheet.

Fill in your name and other information on the answer sheet as directed by the examiner.

Read each question carefully and decide which of the choices BEST completes the statement or answers the question. Locate that question number on the answer sheet and fill in the space that corresponds to your choice. Use an HB pencil only.

Example	Answer Sheet
The capital city of Canada is	A B C D
A. Vancouver	① ② ● ④
B. Winnipeg	
C. Ottawa	
D. Montreal	

If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

JANUARY 1986

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW

1. The purpose of this document is to provide you with information about the University of Alberta's policies and procedures regarding the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information.

2. This document is intended to be read in conjunction with the University of Alberta's Privacy Policy, which is available on the University's website.

3. The University of Alberta is committed to protecting the privacy of its students, faculty, and staff, and to ensuring that personal information is collected, used, and disclosed in a fair and transparent manner.

4. The University of Alberta's Privacy Policy is based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and respect for individual privacy.

5. The University of Alberta's Privacy Policy applies to all personal information collected, used, or disclosed by the University, regardless of whether the information is collected, used, or disclosed internally or externally.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Table 21

Results for Individual Multiple-Choice Questions
Social Studies 30

Item	Key	Distribution of Responses in %*				Item	Key	Distribution of Responses in %*			
		A	B	C	D			A	B	C	D
1	C	5.9	8.6	84.1	1.3	36	A	72.8	14.3	6.1	6.7
2	D	2.3	3.8	8.6	85.2	37	C	2.6	15.7	50.5	31.0
3	A	71.6	13.0	10.5	4.8	38	B	3.7	77.0	4.1	15.1
4	C	15.4	29.9	48.5	6.2	39	C	16.3	18.1	49.8	15.8
5	D	6.6	5.5	13.3	74.5	40	B	7.3	61.3	17.7	13.7
6	C	3.9	5.2	86.3	4.4	41	D	9.0	0.6	24.7	65.5
7	B	8.9	80.3	5.3	5.5	42	B	6.3	83.1	8.5	2.1
8	B	3.2	84.5	6.5	5.8	43	B	17.5	72.1	4.0	6.3
9	A	89.5	1.4	2.9	6.1	44	A	97.4	0.5	0.3	1.8
10	D	2.6	4.4	0.9	92.0	45	C	20.7	7.8	48.4	23.1
11	A	93.6	3.3	2.0	1.1	46	A	65.2	22.2	4.1	8.5
12	B	12.9	68.4	13.2	5.4	47	B	5.2	74.0	5.5	15.1
13	B	11.1	77.1	3.8	8.1	48	C	11.2	2.9	82.2	3.7
14	D	6.0	6.5	3.1	84.4	49	A	43.5	9.2	1.9	45.4
15	C	7.9	16.8	64.3	10.8	50	C	7.1	9.0	78.9	4.8
16	D	12.5	5.7	8.9	72.8	51	C	17.8	6.6	54.2	21.5
17	B	10.8	74.1	10.8	4.3	52	A	62.3	8.8	19.0	9.8
18	B	6.9	68.2	12.5	12.4	53	A	61.9	17.9	6.4	13.7
19	A	82.9	4.1	2.7	10.3	54	B	8.2	44.7	32.8	14.2
20	D	1.5	14.5	2.5	81.4	55	D	16.0	12.8	3.2	68.0
21	A	39.8	9.4	5.3	45.4	56	C	12.9	7.6	74.3	5.2
22	D	5.2	6.2	6.0	82.6	57	A	70.4	16.1	1.8	11.7
23	D	2.0	15.0	4.6	78.3	58	D	7.6	5.0	13.2	74.2
24	A	73.4	14.5	4.1	7.8	59	D	7.6	6.6	8.8	76.9
25	A	63.8	7.2	15.4	13.4	60	C	2.5	4.2	83.6	9.8
26	A	56.9	15.6	12.4	15.2	61	A	63.6	5.9	22.7	7.8
27	B	9.6	71.8	4.9	13.7	62	D	5.5	4.8	9.8	79.8
28	C	4.2	4.3	71.5	19.9	63	A	78.1	4.4	2.6	14.8
29	A	85.6	3.5	5.3	5.5	64	C	3.0	2.8	87.6	6.6
30	B	12.3	72.9	4.0	10.7	65	C	1.4	1.3	83.1	14.2
31	D	2.8	15.4	3.8	78.0	66	B	15.5	52.9	20.5	10.8
32	D	1.7	11.4	28.8	58.1	67	B	9.8	63.1	21.6	5.4
33	C	26.1	15.3	54.6	4.0	68	C	9.2	18.6	45.7	26.4
34	A	74.0	13.2	2.7	10.1	69	B	9.9	70.0	8.6	11.4
35	D	20.3	8.1	10.2	61.4	70	C	8.6	6.2	80.0	5.1

*The sum of the percentages for each question may be less than 100% because the No Response category is not included. This category is not greater than 0.2% for any question.

Results for Individual Multiple-Choice Questions
Social Studies 10

Item Key	Distribution of Responses in %				Item Key	Distribution of Responses in %			
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1	2.5	4.5	64.1	1.3	36	A	13.8	14.3	6.1
2	3.1	3.8	45.4	15.2	37	C	2.8	22.7	21.0
3	11.4	12.0	10.5	4.8	38	B	3.7	37.0	15.1
4	12.4	24.2	42.2	0.2	39	C	16.7	18.7	12.9
5	4.8	2.5	13.8	74.5	40	B	7.4	41.3	13.7
6	1.8	2.3	66.3	4.8	41	D	8.0	0.8	82.5
7	6.9	30.1	2.3	2.5	42	B	4.3	47.1	5.4
8	1.4	27.8	8.9	2.9	43	B	12.2	32.7	8.3
9	49.0	1.4	2.3	6.3	44	A	97.4	0.2	1.8
10	3.8	4.4	62.0	0.2	45	C	10.7	7.8	23.1
11	41.4	3.1	2.0	1.1	46	A	89.2	22.3	8.5
12	12.9	69.4	13.3	8.4	47	B	5.3	74.9	12.1
13	12.1	77.2	3.8	8.1	48	C	11.5	2.9	8.7
14	2.0	6.8	3.1	64.4	49	A	43.8	2.7	42.4
15	18.8	24.3	10.8	10.8	50	C	7.1	0.0	4.8
16	3.9	18.8	64.3	12.8	51	C	17.4	6.8	21.8
17	12.5	4.7	8.8	73.8	52	C	17.4	6.8	9.8
18	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	53	B	4.4	2.4	13.7
19	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	54	B	8.1	32.3	14.3
20	62.9	4.1	2.3	2.3	55	D	12.0	2.3	68.0
21	1.5	14.2	2.5	43.4	56	C	23.9	7.8	2.5
22	19.8	9.4	5.3	6.8	57	A	10.4	14.1	11.7
23	2.3	6.3	8.0	8.0	58	B	7.8	2.0	14.3
24	2.0	12.0	4.8	18.3	59	D	7.8	0.8	26.9
25	12.4	14.2	4.1	7.8	60	C	3.5	4.3	0.2
26	43.8	7.5	12.4	12.4	61	A	63.6	2.9	7.8
27	24.3	12.8	12.4	12.4	62	D	8.2	4.8	14.8
28	4.8	11.8	4.8	12.7	63	A	78.1	4.8	14.8
29	4.3	4.3	12.8	12.8	64	C	3.0	8.8	6.4
30	6.8	3.8	2.3	2.3	65	C	1.8	1.8	14.3
31	11.3	12.8	4.0	10.7	66	B	12.5	82.4	10.8
32	3.8	14.4	7.8	78.0	67	B	8.8	63.1	2.4
33	1.7	11.4	28.1	58.1	68	C	9.5	14.8	26.4
34	14.7	12.7	24.2	4.0	69	B	9.8	10.0	11.4
35	14.0	12.5	2.7	10.1	70	C	8.8	8.3	2.1
36	20.3	8.1	10.2	61.4					

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

The sum of the percentages for each question may be less than 100% because the no response category is not included. This category is not greater than 0.1% for any question.

1. Which of the following statements is consistent with the principles of a command economy?
 - A. Economic goals are largely determined by consumer purchases.
 - B. Prices are allowed to fluctuate according to supply and demand.
 - C. Methods of production are determined through centralized decision-making.
 - D. Profits are determined in proportion to the risks taken by entrepreneurs.

2. Increasing tariffs is intended to achieve which of the following national goals?
 - A. Encouraging the inflow of cheap foreign products
 - B. Increasing the choice of consumer goods
 - C. Controlling interest and credit rates
 - D. Protecting domestic industry

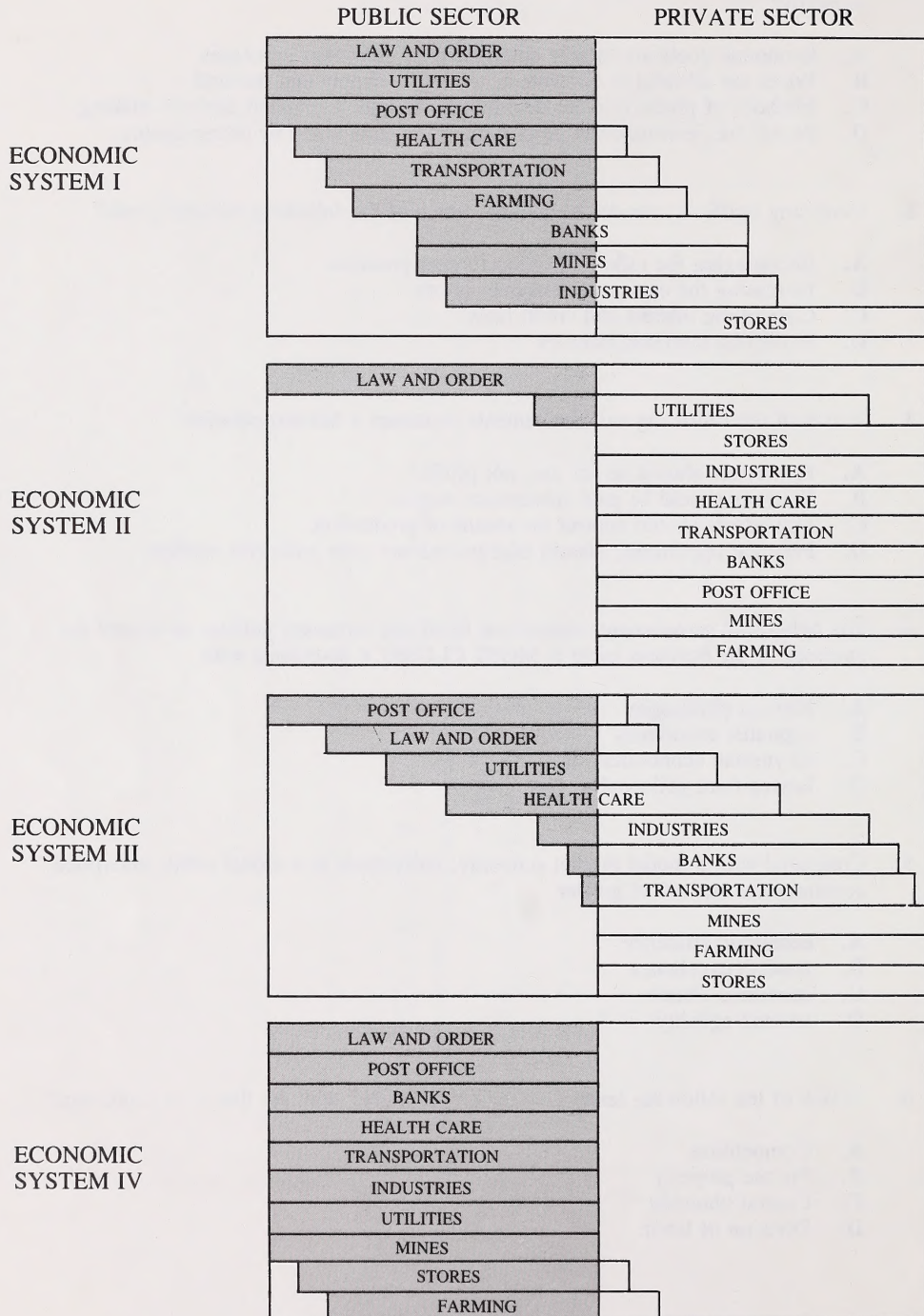
3. Which of the following value statements expresses a Marxist position?
 - A. Production should be for use, not profit.
 - B. Workers should be paid subsistence wages.
 - C. Individuals should control the means of production.
 - D. Personal opportunity should take precedence over collective welfare.

4. The belief that governments should use fiscal and monetary policies to control the excesses of the business cycle is MOST CLOSELY associated with
 - A. Marxist philosophy
 - B. capitalist economics
 - C. Keynesian economics
 - D. laissez-faire philosophy

5. Compared with a model market economy, individuals in a model public enterprise economy are assured of greater
 - A. economic affluence
 - B. product excellence
 - C. economic choice
 - D. income equality

6. Which of the following features is INCONSISTENT with the theory of capitalism?
 - A. Competition
 - B. Private property
 - C. Central planning
 - D. Division of labor

THEORETICAL EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: PROPORTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS



7. To which of the following issues do the four theoretical examples of economic systems BEST relate?
- A. To what extent should governments provide social services?
 - B. To what extent should governments intervene in the economy?
 - C. To what degree should citizens have access to goods and services?
 - D. To what degree should citizens serve as both consumers and producers?
8. In which economic system would a supporter of laissez-faire economics feel MOST comfortable?
- A. System I
 - B. System II
 - C. System III
 - D. System IV
9. The provision of health care as shown in Economic System III would MOST LIKELY be found in a
- A. mixed economy
 - B. command economy
 - C. public enterprise economy
 - D. private enterprise economy
10. Which of the following theoretical examples MOST CLOSELY resembles the economic system found in the U.S.S.R.?
- A. System I
 - B. System II
 - C. System III
 - D. System IV
11. In comparing the provision of law and order in each of the theoretical examples, which of the following conclusions can be drawn?
- A. Providing law and order is primarily the government's responsibility.
 - B. Providing law and order is primarily the responsibility of non-government agencies.
 - C. The provision of law and order by private agencies is as common as the provision of utilities by the public sector.
 - D. The provision of law and order by private agencies is as common as the provision of postal services by the public sector.
-

Use the quotations below to answer questions 12 and 13.

Democracy is . . . an organization for the systematic use of violence by one class against another, by one part of the population against another.

— Lenin, 1903

In a capitalist society, under the conditions most favorable to its development, we have more or less complete democracy in the democratic republic. But this democracy is always bound by the narrow framework of capitalist exploitation and consequently always remains, in reality, a democracy for the minority, only for the possessing classes, only for the rich.

— Lenin, 1917

12. According to these two statements, Lenin is arguing that
- A. full democracy can be achieved only under conditions of free enterprise
 - B. full democracy is possible only under conditions that end class distinctions
 - C. economic liberty is partially dependent upon political liberty
 - D. economic equality can be achieved in a capitalist society
13. To which value principle is Lenin appealing?
- A. The right to political dissent
 - B. The right to economic equality
 - C. The preservation of law and order
 - D. The achievement of personal self-advancement
-

Use the information below to answer question 14.

Parliament passed legislation abolishing capital punishment at a time when public opinion polls showed that over 80% of Canadians were in favor of retaining capital punishment.

14. For those opposed to the legislation passed by Parliament, such action represents a departure from the principle of
- A. cabinet solidarity
 - B. political equality
 - C. separation of powers
 - D. representative government
-

15. A government that intends to introduce programs typical of a market economy would argue that citizen welfare is BEST served by
- A. preserving collective action
 - B. ending inequalities of income
 - C. encouraging the success of entrepreneurs
 - D. producing more capital than consumer goods
16. When the government of a mixed economy raises interest rates on consumer loans, the economic goal is to
- A. increase per capita income
 - B. reduce unemployment
 - C. increase productivity
 - D. reduce inflation
17. Which of the following developments would MOST LIKELY be supported by a Marxist?
- A. A society with a clearly defined class structure
 - B. A system of public ownership of the means of production
 - C. A system of dividing profits equally among entrepreneurs
 - D. A society with decentralized arrangements for exchanging goods
18. Private ownership of industry in a dictatorship with a command economy was characteristic of
- A. France from 1918 to 1930
 - B. Germany from 1934 to 1945
 - C. the U.S.S.R. from 1936 to 1953
 - D. the People's Republic of China from 1949 to 1976
19. A feature that is absent from the electoral process in the U.S.S.R. is
- A. competition among political parties
 - B. elections at regular intervals
 - C. universal suffrage
 - D. the secret ballot

Use the cartoon below to answer question 20.

This cartoon comments on a position taken during the Nixon presidency.

HERBLOCK'S CARTOON

**“Shh! If you Displease Them, They Might Not
Let Us Give Them Any More Special Bargain
Wheat Deals”**



from Herblock On All Fronts (New American Library, 1980)

20. The MAIN point made by the cartoon is that

- A. administration policies are endangering grain sales
- B. Stalinist policies run counter to American human rights interests
- C. Congress is more concerned with human rights than is the American public
- D. administration concerns for human rights are secondary to economic policies

21. A factor that would MOST assist a well-organized minority in gaining control of a democratic government would be a
- A. greatly increased growth in citizen apathy
 - B. decision to hold elections at fixed intervals
 - C. decision to elect rather than appoint judges
 - D. greatly increased influence of the free press
22. A fascist and a communist could be expected to DISAGREE MOST STRONGLY over the question of
- A. censoring the press
 - B. discouraging political competition
 - C. preserving one-party rule in government
 - D. maintaining a class structure in society
23. A basic principle of democracy is that the will of the majority should prevail. This is BEST promoted by
- A. laws against slandering political leaders
 - B. protection of minority rights
 - C. an independent judiciary
 - D. periodic free elections
24. The governments of Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin were similar in that they depended on the
- A. acceptance of élite leadership
 - B. doctrine of racial superiority
 - C. mass production of consumer goods
 - D. financial support of industrialists
25. Which of the following practices is MOST effective in protecting minority rights in a representative democracy?
- A. Providing for a free press
 - B. Providing for progressive taxation
 - C. Appointing party whips in parliament
 - D. Appointing party faithful to the civil service
26. According to the *Communist Manifesto*, the primary means by which the proletariat would achieve power would be through
- A. force
 - B. indoctrination
 - C. controlled participation
 - D. the direction of popular discontent

Use the positions below to answer questions 27 to 33.

POSITION 1

Jones is a businesswoman in Alberta.

Jones agrees with others who say that work builds character and government hand-outs weaken it. She points to the personal satisfactions, the sense of achievement, and the high morale that go with doing a job well.

She looks around her and sees signs that the government's hand in everything is causing more and more people to depend on the government for food, clothing, and shelter — while she pays high taxes to support them. Her conclusion is that government has become too big.

Mind you, Jones isn't against government regulation when it protects her own business. The restrictions placed on the granting of licences for her kind of business have helped protect her company against too much competition.

POSITION II

Brown teaches in a small college in Alberta.

Brown is all for clipping the wings of big companies. He thinks they should be prevented from grabbing a larger share of the wealth through tax breaks and government grants. In addition, he feels that ordinary wage earners now pay the bill.

At his friend's home he gets into an argument about welfare and employment programs. Brown tries to convince his friend that welfare keeps a family well below the poverty line and that the average level of unemployment insurance is inadequate. He favors a more equitable society.

He supports the government's make-work projects because they give people greater opportunity to work at the things they like and because he thinks that the old work ethic is changing.

27. Both points of view are concerned primarily with which of the following issues?
- A. Should individual profit take precedence over corporate profits?
 - B. Should economic well-being be encouraged by government programs?
 - C. Should economic activity be based on Canada's national self-interest?
 - D. Should governments limit personal freedom to maintain social control?
28. In gathering data to support Jones' position, which of the following newspaper articles would be MOST useful?
- A. CANADIANS URGED TO CONSERVE RESOURCES
 - B. CONSERVATIVES LOSE MAJORITY IN ONTARIO
 - C. GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATES WELFARE FRAUDS
 - D. RISE IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ANNOUNCED

29. From the information given, which form of economic organization could BOTH Brown and Jones accept?
- A. A mixed economy
 - B. A command economy
 - C. A public enterprise economy
 - D. A private enterprise economy
30. From the information given in Position II, Brown is supporting the position of a
- A. classical liberal
 - B. democratic socialist
 - C. revolutionary communist
 - D. reactionary conservative
31. Which opinion is MOST consistent with Brown's views on government welfare?
- A. Private charities are better able to resolve welfare problems because they are more specialized.
 - B. Government welfare programs should be reduced to encourage greater initiative.
 - C. The welfare state will lead to an increased bureaucracy that will become entangled in its own red tape.
 - D. Government programs can help promote the general welfare through a fair system of taxation.
32. Assuming that you were in total agreement with Jones, your MOST practical course of action at election time would be to
- A. protest by not voting
 - B. initiate a new political party
 - C. vote for a left-wing political party
 - D. vote for a right-wing political party
33. Based on the information presented, a decision by the federal government to remove all restrictions from the market-place would be viewed as
- A. inappropriate by Brown but appropriate by Jones
 - B. appropriate by Brown but inappropriate by Jones
 - C. inappropriate by both Brown and Jones
 - D. appropriate by both Brown and Jones
-

Use the statement below to answer question 34.

No aspect of the distribution of key resources in a command economy is more important than the split between resources to be used for today's consumer satisfaction and those to be used for tomorrow's consumer satisfaction. If they chose to, the planners could immediately raise today's standard of living by allocating more of the available resources to the kinds of consumer goods desired by the people. But they know that steel used for cars and steam irons will not be available for building more railroads or even more steel mills.

— *Comparative Economic Systems*

34. The economic considerations discussed in the quotation demonstrate a value conflict between
- A. personal material welfare and social welfare
 - B. self-advancement and co-operation
 - C. personal liberty and citizenship
 - D. self-reliance and service
-

Use the description below to answer question 35.

The Brand X Manufacturing Company is seriously in debt and facing bankruptcy. Although it manufactures an important agricultural product, it is not the only company that produces this product for the country. Brand X employs 4,000 people. It approaches the government and asks for a loan to prevent bankruptcy.

35. The solution to this problem MOST CONSISTENT with the operation of a model free enterprise system would be to
- A. grant the loan
 - B. nationalize the industry
 - C. make the company a Crown corporation
 - D. let the company dissolve in bankruptcy
-

36. French imperial expansion prior to the First World War led to
- A. tensions with Germany and Italy over territory in North Africa
 - B. plans to combine with Russia in an attack on Germany
 - C. a withdrawal from competition for colonies in Asia
 - D. a weakening of nationalistic pride in France
37. Immediately following the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand in 1914, heads of state in Europe were under the MOST pressure to
- A. initiate surprise attacks
 - B. protect imperial interests
 - C. order military mobilization
 - D. prevent nationalist uprisings
38. Which of the following circumstances MOST LIKELY resulted from Canada's participation in the First World War?
- A. Canadian society retained a traditional role for women.
 - B. Canada realized increased status in international affairs.
 - C. Canada became increasingly dependent on agriculture as the basis for production.
 - D. Canadian society experienced a greater degree of co-operation between English- and French-speaking groups.
39. After the First World War, attempts were made to redraw the map of Europe along lines dictated by nationality, language, and culture. This occurrence BEST reflected a desire for
- A. spheres of influence
 - B. collective security
 - C. self-determination
 - D. balance of power
40. American foreign policy toward events in Europe immediately following the First World War represented a course of action designed to
- A. curb fascist expansion
 - B. maintain neutrality and isolation
 - C. support collective security in Western Europe
 - D. create a defence alliance with Western Europe

Use the three sources below to answer questions 41 to 44.

SOURCE I

During the Boer War (1899-1902) in South Africa, a contingent of Australian soldiers was ambushed and their commanding officer killed. Another officer pursued and caught the Boers thought to be responsible and ordered them shot. A German missionary, suspected of leading the soldiers into the ambush, was also shot, as was a prisoner attempting to escape. Three Australian soldiers were subsequently tried by court martial.

SOURCE II

ARGUMENTS PRESENTED FOR THE DEFENCE
AT THE COURT MARTIAL*

- 1 "War is amoral; it is an expression of lawlessness."
- 2 "War involves stereotyping and dehumanizing the enemy."
- 3 "Wars involve fighting for survival."
- 4 "Wars can be fought by precedent and by authority of command."

SOURCE III

TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY THE ACCUSED SOLDIERS*

- STATEMENT W: "I enlisted for King and Country and did as I was told. We caught them and we shot them under Rule 303."
- STATEMENT X: "The Boers are thugs, renegades."
- STATEMENT Y: "They used dum-dum bullets. They put a little hole in your chest, and then, BOOM — tear away your spine. Don't talk to me about right and wrong."
- STATEMENT Z: "The Boer jumped me and started to take off. So I shot him. Same as I would if he'd come at me in battle."

*These are not verbatim statements made by defence counsel and the defendants, rather they are an approximation of the arguments and testimony given.

41. Because of the situation described in Source I, the military court was confronted with deciding which of the following questions?
- A. Should colonial soldiers be used to fight imperialist wars?
 - B. Is it permissible to use any type of weapon during combat?
 - C. Should soldiers obey the laws of their enemy or their country?
 - D. Is it permissible to kill prisoners or non-combatants during wartime?
42. The testimony given by the soldier in Statement X in Source III is BEST supported by which of the arguments presented by the defence?
- A. Argument 1
 - B. Argument 2
 - C. Argument 3
 - D. Argument 4
43. The testimony given by the soldier in Statement Y in Source III is BEST supported by which of the arguments presented by the defence?
- A. Arguments 1 and 2
 - B. Arguments 1 and 3
 - C. Arguments 2 and 4
 - D. Arguments 3 and 4
44. Which of the soldiers' statements in Source III is based primarily on the value of patriotic duty?
- A. Statement W
 - B. Statement X
 - C. Statement Y
 - D. Statement Z
-
45. The first major example of unchecked imperialistic aggression following the First World War was
- A. Italy's conquest of Ethiopia
 - B. Germany's annexation of Poland
 - C. Japan's occupation of Manchuria
 - D. Germany's militarization of the Rhineland

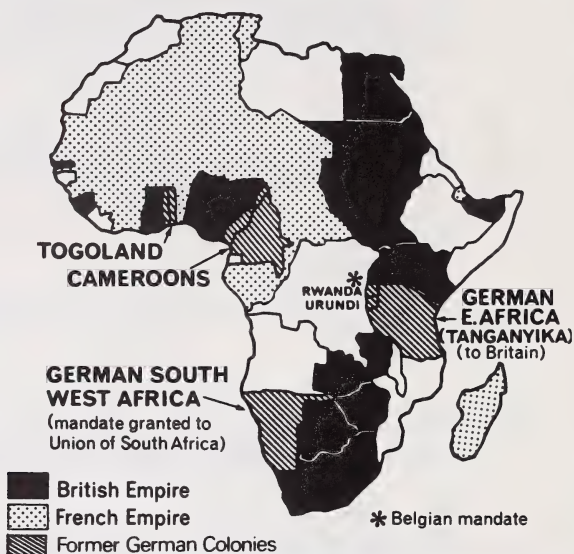
SOURCE I

Article 231. The Allied and Associate Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associate Governments and their nations have been subjected as a consequence of the war.

SOURCE II

**THE AFRICAN MANDATES
shared by Britain and France**

(These were former German colonies)



SOURCE III



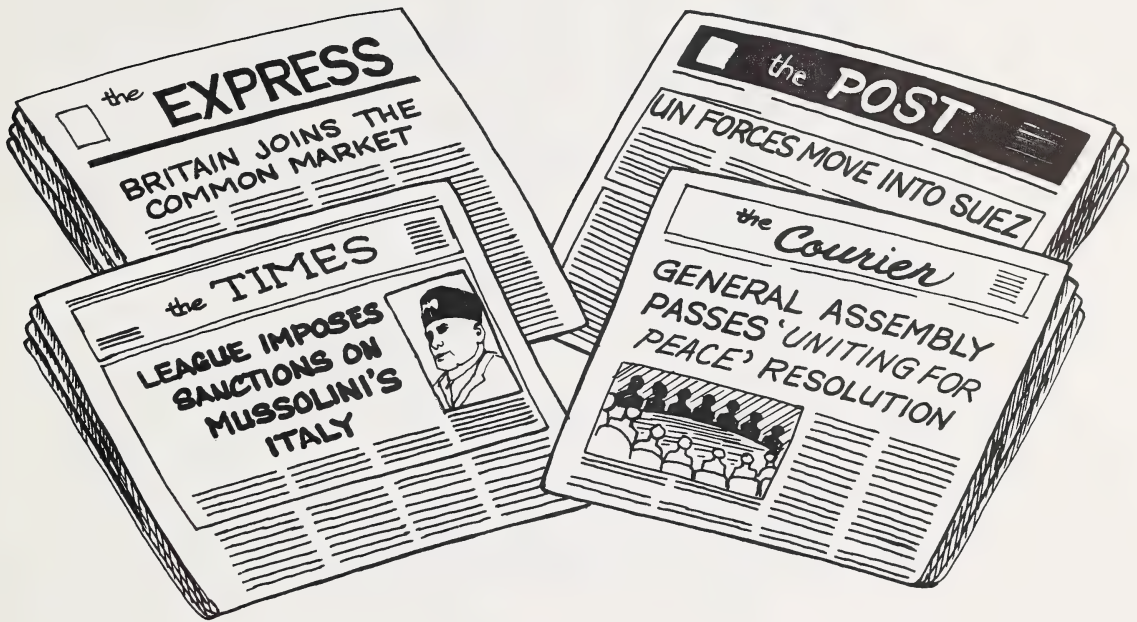
46. Which issue is related to all of the sources?
- A. Should peace treaties be based on revenge?
 - B. Should alliance systems be maintained to prevent war?
 - C. Should secret diplomacy be used to negotiate surrender?
 - D. Should peace treaties be based on reducing armed forces?
47. In researching the background to the issue raised by the sources, which statesman's account would be the LEAST biased by national interest?
- A. David Lloyd George, prime minister of Great Britain
 - B. Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States
 - C. Georges Clemenceau, premier of France
 - D. Vittorio Orlando, premier of Italy
48. The sources indicate the consequences for Germany of
- A. losing the Second World War
 - B. losing the Franco-Prussian War
 - C. accepting the terms of the Versailles Treaty
 - D. resisting implementation of the Fourteen Points
49. The developments indicated by the three sources led to the
- A. renewal of German nationalism
 - B. formation of the Triple Entente
 - C. restoration of Kaiser Wilhelm II
 - D. creation of the League of Nations
50. Source II represents an attempt to deal with which of the following causes of war?
- A. International anarchy
 - B. Entangling alliances
 - C. Imperialism
 - D. Militarism
-

Use the foreign policy goals below to answer question 51.

ANSCHLUSS
MANIFEST DESTINY
DRANG NACH OSTEN
GREATER EAST ASIAN CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

51. The idea common to these goals is
- A. coexistence
 - B. containment
 - C. territorial expansion
 - D. supranational co-operation
-
52. From the perspective of the French and British representatives at the Munich Conference of 1938, the main concern was to
- A. preserve peace
 - B. achieve disarmament
 - C. maintain collective security
 - D. protect national independence
53. In planning the overall strategy of the Second World War, the Soviet Union repeatedly urged the Allies to
- A. open a second front in Europe
 - B. defeat Japan in the Pacific arena
 - C. halt the U-boat threat in the Atlantic
 - D. drive the fascist forces out of North Africa
54. All of the following were consequences of the Second World War EXCEPT one. Choose the EXCEPTION.
- A. New power balances emerged on the international scene.
 - B. Great Britain and France increased their international stature.
 - C. The decolonization of Africa and Asia was greatly accelerated.
 - D. Communist influence and control were extended beyond the borders of the U.S.S.R.

Use the headlines below to answer question 55.



55. The news stories would be MOST useful in researching the rise of which of the following 20th-century forces?
- A. Nationalism
 - B. Imperialism
 - C. Isolationism
 - D. Supranationalism
-

Use the information below to answer questions 56 to 58.

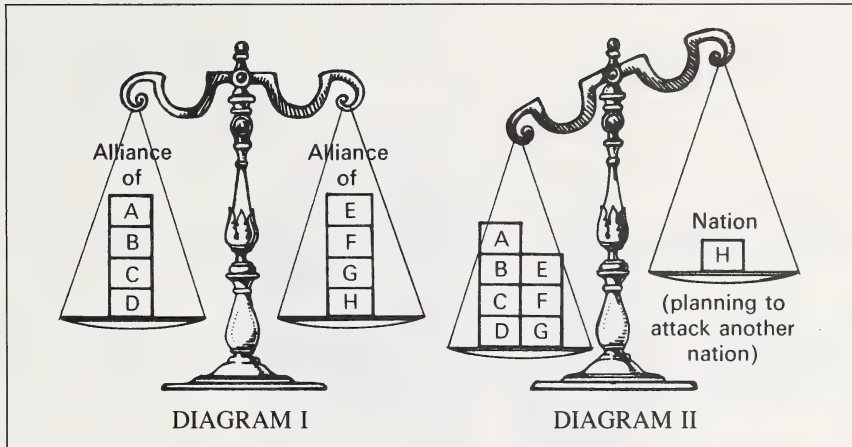
One historian identifies the following events as important steps in the Cold War:

- STEP 1 The Soviet “takeover” of Eastern Europe, 1945-47
- STEP 2 Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” speech, March 1946
- STEP 3 The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, March and June 1947
- STEP 4 The setting-up of the Cominform, October 1947
- STEP 5 The communist coup in Czechoslovakia, February 1948
- STEP 6 The Berlin Blockade, June 1948 - May 1949

— Harriet Ward

- 56.** All of these steps in the Cold War MOST LIKELY led to the
- A. creation of a UN emergency police force
 - B. development of a thaw in East-West relations
 - C. formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - D. replacement of Soviet conventional forces with nuclear weapons
- 57.** From the perspective of the Soviet Union, Step 3 could be interpreted as an attempt by the United States to
- A. gain political and economic domination over Western Europe
 - B. challenge the military superiority of the Warsaw Pact
 - C. rearm and revitalize the Nazis in Germany
 - D. discredit Soviet participation in the UN
- 58.** Which step in the Cold War brought the two superpowers closest to a direct military confrontation?
- A. Step 3
 - B. Step 4
 - C. Step 5
 - D. Step 6
-

Use the diagrams below to answer questions 59 and 60.



59. The diagrams BEST illustrate the relationship between
- A. appeasement and containment
 - B. alliances and trade rivalries
 - C. secret diplomacy and open diplomacy
 - D. balance of power and collective security
60. Which international associations are BEST illustrated by Diagram I?
- A. OPEC and the OAS
 - B. NORAD and the EEC
 - C. NATO and the Warsaw Pact
 - D. The UN Assembly and the Security Council
-

Use the sources below to answer questions 61 to 65.

SOURCE I



SOURCE II

Our greatest danger, as I see it, is not the Communist challenge as such; it is a continuation and extension of international anarchy, of power politics, of war — all of which are age-old habits of mankind — into the thermonuclear age when persistence in such habits may well spell the end of the human species.

Most specifically, if we do not soon negotiate an end of the arms race . . . we shall face the danger, if indeed we have not already reached this point, where effective control of our destinies will pass out of our hands, and out of the hands of our political leaders, into the hands of professional military people and of the munitions industry. . . .

— Frederick Schuman, political author

61. The U.S. secretary of defence in Source I appears to be arguing in favor of national security through
- A. nuclear parity
 - B. priority targeting
 - C. nuclear deployment
 - D. bilateral disarmament
62. According to his statement, the secretary represented in the cartoon would favor
- A. initiation of a policy of détente
 - B. maintenance of the *status quo* through peaceful coexistence
 - C. dismantling of the Soviet nuclear threat through bilateral disarmament
 - D. increased government expenditures for the maintenance of nuclear deterrence
63. What would be the MOST LIKELY result of adopting the position taken by the speaker in Source II?
- A. Superpower détente
 - B. Soviet containment
 - C. American isolationism
 - D. International brinkmanship
64. Which of the following agreements or organizations has a purpose MOST CONSISTENT with the goals stated in Source II?
- A. NORAD
 - B. Marshall Plan
 - C. SALT I and II Agreements
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
65. According to the authors of both sources, the danger to international relations today is greatly increased because of
- A. worldwide apathy
 - B. secret agreements
 - C. an international arms race
 - D. humanity's basic aggressive nature
-

66. A desire to establish international guidelines for the protection of universal human rights initially formed a major part of which agreement?
- A. Camp David Accords
 - B. Helsinki Accords
 - C. SALT I
 - D. GATT
67. Which organization is based primarily on the principle of collective security?
- A. The EEC
 - B. The UN
 - C. NORAD
 - D. OPEC
68. Which period in Soviet-American relations has experienced the greatest relaxation in Cold War tension?
- A. The late 1940s
 - B. The mid 1950s
 - C. The mid 1970s
 - D. The early 1980s
69. A general policy of the European Economic Community has been to
- A. gain entry to Commonwealth trade markets
 - B. lower tariffs among participating nations
 - C. provide closer co-operation in defence planning
 - D. encourage the development of a common European culture
70. The United Nations has often had difficulty taking decisive action to stop aggression because of the
- A. voting equality of all nations in the General Assembly
 - B. power of the non-aligned countries in the General Assembly
 - C. veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council
 - D. lack of influence of the elected members of the Security Council

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose **ONE** of the two topics that follow for your essay.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.

Choose the topic on which you are most knowledgeable. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria.

READ ALL PARTS OF THE QUESTION CAREFULLY.

Your essay is to be completed in the space provided in this examination booklet.

Use pages labelled **FOR ROUGH WORK** to plan and draft.

Pages labelled **FOR FINISHED WORK** must contain your completed work.

Please use a blue or black pen for written work.

The written-response section is worth 30% of the total mark.

TOPIC A
ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Governments differ in the economic goals they attempt to accomplish. Some strive for economic equality among individuals. They believe that goods and services should be distributed on the basis of need. Other governments emphasize economic competition among individuals. They believe that the distribution of goods and services should be governed by market forces.

Write an essay on the issue: **SHOULD GOVERNMENTS IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC EQUALITY?**

MARKING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

Your essay will be graded according to how well you do the following:

- Explain the issue by stating its importance and by describing competing value positions underlying the issue. (5 marks)
- Describe one or more policies implemented (or actions taken) by governments of nations other than Canada in dealing with the same issue, and evaluate the effectiveness and desirability of the policies or actions. (10 marks)
- State what position you would have the Canadian government take on the issue and defend this position. (10 marks)

Marks allotted to content of the essay 25 marks

Marks allotted to quality of language and expression 5 marks

TOTAL 30 marks

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE
OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER**

TOPIC B

ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Some nations believe that the goal of world peace may best be attained through joining a power bloc. Other nations feel that world peace may best be achieved through neutrality or non-alignment.

Write an essay on the issue: **SHOULD NATIONS ALIGN THEMSELVES WITH OTHER NATIONS IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND WORLD PEACE?**

MARKING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

Your essay will be graded according to how well you do the following:

- Explain the issue by stating its importance and by describing competing value positions underlying the issue. (5 marks)
- Describe one or more policies implemented (or actions taken) by governments of nations other than Canada in dealing with the same issue, and evaluate the effectiveness and desirability of the policies or actions. (10 marks)
- State what position you would have the Canadian government take on the issue and defend this position. (10 marks)

Marks allotted to content of the essay 25 marks

Marks allotted to quality of language and expression 5 marks

TOTAL 30 marks

<p>BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER</p>
--

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

FOR FINISHED WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

[illegible]

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

FOR ROUGH WORK

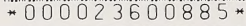
This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

CREDITS

- Sources 12-13 Excerpt from *Lenin, A Biography* by David Shub. Copyright © 1948 by David Shub. Reprinted by permission of Doubleday & Company, Inc.
- Excerpt by Lenin from *Essential Works of Socialism*, edited by Irving Howe (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Publishers).
- Source 20 “Shh! If you displease them, they might not let us give them any more special bargain wheat deals” from *Herblock on All Fronts*, New American Library, 1980.
- Source 34 From *Comparative Economic Systems: An Inquiry Approach* by John R. Coleman. Copyright © 1968 by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Publishers. All rights reserved.
- Sources 46-50 From *A Map History of the Modern World* by Brian Catchpole, © 1983 Irwin Publishing Inc. Used by permission of publisher.
- Brenda Ralph Lewis. Map from *Hitler and Nazi Germany* (London: Evan Brothers Limited © 1979 Brenda Ralph Lewis) p.4. Reprinted by permission of Bell & Hyman Ltd.
- Sources 56-58 From *World Powers in the Twentieth Century* by Harriet Ward. (London, 1978) p. 229.
- Sources 59-60 Chart from *Educational Research Council of America*, p. 67. Reprinted by permission of Educational Research Council of America.
- Sources 61-65 Cartoon by McCrae from *The Australian* (Surry Hills, NSW: News Ltd.). Reprinted with kind permission of Stuart McCrae and *The Australian*.
- From *The Cold War Retrospect and Prospect* by Frederick L. Schuman (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University © 1962). Reprinted by permission of Louisiana State University Press.



PERIODICAL 39898070 CURR HIST

[illegible]

FEB 22 1988

